REPORT OF JOHN JAY KNOX.

A GIGANTIC YEAR IN FINANCE. RESUMPTION AND REPURDING-THE VALUE OF THE NATIONAL BANKS -- FUECT OF THE INFLUX OF

THE PHINENE has obtained an advance copy of the report of the Controller of the Currency, and presents the valuable portion of it below. Mr. Knox discusors principally the funding operations of the Government, which, he says, have been without a parallel in history; the resumption of specie payments; the value of the National banks to the Gover ment; and the excent to which specie has latterly entered into general circulata .. He does not believe that the currency of the country has been greatly inflated by specie. He urges that banks should accumulate com in their vaults, and explains the dangers which might arise from an influx of specie if the currency should not be elastic-

PANKING, REFUNDING, CURRENCY.

AN ABSTRACT OF THE REPORT OF CONTROLLER OPERATIONS.

Washington, Nov. 24 .- An advance copy of the annual report of John Jay Knox. Controller of the

Currency, has been obtained. The first part of the document is devoted to the statistics of banking. The following extracts are made therefrom :

The total number of National banks organized from the satishichment of the National banking system, February 25, 1863, so November I of the present year, is 4.438. Of these 307 have gone into voluntary liquidation by two of shareholders owning two-banks to the respective capitals, and cighty-one have been already in the lands of receivers, for the nurpose of closing the incir affairs, leaving 2,050 in operation at the side last nanced.

Since by last annual report thirty-cight banks have

shelf allians. Naving 2,000 in operation of the set naised.

any last annual report thirty-eight banks have becaused with an accretate authorized captra 505,000, to which \$2,890,440 in circulating notes tentssined. Therty-sight banks, with an aggrecipital of \$1,450,000, voluntarily discontinued as within the same period, and eight banks have having a total capital of \$1,650,000. The insolabs include two, with a capital of \$700,000, which after having previously gone toto voluntary liqui-

istices.

The table below exhibits the aggregate average capital and deposits on May 31, 1879, of all classes of banks there then National, and the capital and deposits of the Kational banks on June 14, following:

					Capitl Deposits.	
Geografipica	I Dicisions.			No.	Milita	088
New Yagland States Midule States Southern States West-rn States and	*****	*******			10.83 75.77 33.01 80.79	394,17 532,56 47,02 216,37
United States					201,241	,180 12
	National banks.			Total.		
Geographical Diel-		Capit;	Dep's's	No.	Capiti Deposits	
21004	No.	MILLIONS		2405	MILLIONS.	
New-Englid States Middle States Southern States	544 646 176	164.43 170.21 30.4	120.72 393.12 37.93	1,080 1,920 670	75.26 245.98 64.32	925.08 925.08
Western States and Territories	688	90,20	155.63	2,690	170.92	372,00
United States	2,048	455,24	713.40	6,360	656.48	1.893.52

	National Banks.					State banks, private bankers, etc.		
Years			Number.	Capital nichota	Deposits-	Number.	Capital- milliops.	Deposits- militous.
1876 1877 1878 1879		10.00 m	078 056 048	500.4 481.0 470.4 495.3	713.4 768.2 677.2 713.4	3,508 3,799 3,709 3,639	214.0 218.6 202.2 197.0	480.0 470.5 413.3 397.0
	Born	Savings banks with capital.		Savings banks without capital		Total.		
Уеати.	Number.	milbens.	Deposits.	Number.	Deposits	Number.	Capital- nillions.	Deposits-
1876 1877 1878 1879	26	5.0	37.2 39.2 20.2 36.1	668	844.6 843.7 801.3 747.1	6,678	719.4 704.5 675.8 656.5	2.075.3 2.120.1 1.920.0 1,893.5

8719,400,000 in 1876 to \$650,500,000 in 1879, and the accregate deposits have talled off from \$2,075,00,000 in 1876 to \$1,\$93,500,000 in 1870 a \$1,\$93,500,000 in 1870 a reduction of \$22,900,000 in capital and \$131,800,000 in deposits during the last four years. The National banking capital has diminished \$45,100,000, but the deposits of the National banks are almost precisely the same that they were in 1876. Savings banks with and the same amount in deposits. The capital and deposits of Siste banks and rivate bankers are less by sevences multions and eighty-three uniforms, respectively. The greatest reduction, however, is in the deposits of savings banks without capital, which have limitalished \$97,500,000.

ACHIEVEMENTS IN REFUNDING. The Controller turns next to the recent gigantic

operations of the Government in refunding the public debt. He says :

operations of the Government in refunding the public debt. He says:

The great war debt of the United States was contracted in less than four and a half years. In 1835 the country was entirely out of debt, and on January 1, 1861, the whole debt of the Union amounted to but \$66,243,721. During the next six months it increased at the rate of about four inclinas a month, being on the first day of July, 1861, 890,530,873. During the next year it increased at the rate of more than thirt six militions per month, and at the close of the fiscal year ending July 1, 1862, it had reached \$524,176,412. At the end of the succeeding year it was considerably more than twice that amount, being on July 1, 1863, \$1,119,772,188. During the following year it increased nearly seven bundered millions, reaching on July 1, 1863, \$1,119,772,188. During the following year it increased nearly seven bundered millions, reaching on July 1, 1864, \$1,119,772,188. During the following war it increased nearly seven bundered millions, reaching on July 1, 1864, the gian of \$1,815,784,370. During the next mine months, to the close of the war, April 1,1865, the debt increased at the rate of about two millions a day, or about sixty millions a month, and for the five months next thereafter, at the rate of about three millions per day, or about ninely millions a month, reaching its maximum on August 31, 1865, at which date it amounted to \$2,945,907,626.

There as an aggregate of more than \$1,276,000,000 of temporary obligations of the Government, of which \$550,000,000 ber increast at 7,30 percent.

This immense amount of temporary originations was funded within the three years which followed the close of the war, and the skill and good judgment displayed in so do ng can only be folly appreciated by those wao are familiar with the difficulties of and delicate conditions under which this great work was accomplished.

mre fam har with the miliculties of and deheate cenditions under which this great work was accomplished.

The whole amount of the funded debt on the 1st of July, 1871, was \$1,935,342,700, of which \$1,437,097,300 consisted of five-twenty bonds and \$194,567,360 of tenforty bonds. On the 1st day of August, 1871, bearly sixty-six millions (\$65,775,500) of new 5 per cent bonds had been subscribed for, chally by the National banks. During the same month an agreement was entered into by the Secretary [Secretary Boutwell's Report, 1871, p. 17] with Jay Cooke & Co. for the sale of the remainder of two hundred militions of said bonds, and in the month of January, 1873, similar arrange ments were made for the sale of a large additional amount. The remainder of the five hundred militons (\$178,548,300) was sold during the next three years, the Secretary of the Treasury stating in his report of December 6, 1875, that he had "the pleasure of announding to Congress that the runding of five hundred militons are per cent bonds into those bearing 5 per cent interest has been accomplished." [Secretary Bristow's Report, 1873, p. 12.]

On August 24, 1876, a new contract was made by the Secretary [Secretary Morrill's Report, 1876, p. 11] with A Belmon & Co. and associates for the sale of the three hundred millions of six per cents to made prior to Margh 4, 1877, for the redemption of one hundred millions of six per cents. In May, 1877, the present Secretary, availing himself of the privinese secured in this contract, calls were made prior to Margh 4, 1877, for the redemption of one hundred millions of six per cents. In May, 1877, the present Secretary, availing himself of the privinese secured in this contract, calve millions of these bonds were apolied to the redemption of five-twentes, the remaining fifteen millions being heat for reamption purposes. On the 9th of June, 1877, a contract was hade with a syndecate for the sale, 1876, and the four per cent bonds, antiorized to be issued by the Refunding act, with the right to terminat

of which dione than one honored and forth per cent. Of were sold at a premium of one had of one per cent. Of this amount, one fundred and twenty-sine unilions were taken by the First National Back of New-York and as accounted and the remainder by other National banks. These, with the sales of forty uniform of resunding cen-tificates, completed the reforming of all the bonds of the ifficative, completed the refunding of all the bonds of the United States which are rescentable.

The place of United States bonds since 1871, under the Economic acts, have been \$500,000,000 of \$8, 188,000,000 of \$4, 200, 2710,345,950 of \$4 per cents; in mi, more than \$1,305,000,000. There have also been sold for resumption purposes, since March 1,1877, under the authority of the Resumption set of January 14, 1875, 25,000,000 of \$4, and \$65,000,000 of \$42 per cents, the bitter being at a premium of \$12 per cent.

14. 1875, 25.000,000 of 4s, and 855,000,000 of 42 per cents; the latter being at a premain of 12 per cent. The reduction on the increast-bearing delay of the United States, from its highest point, on August 31, 1865, to November 1, 1879, its 8583.865,094, of which amount \$105,160,900 was accomplished either the flanding operations were commenced on May 1, 1871. At the helpest point the annual interest on the orbit was \$150,977,697, while it is now \$85,773,778 only. There has, therefore, been a total reduction in this charge of \$67,203,919.

The total should reduction of interest under these refunding operations since March, 1877, has been \$14,297,177, while the saying on this account, growing out of the operations of the present year alone, is nearly mindions (\$8,803,707), and the total annual saying in all the refunding operations of the Government since all the refunding operations of the Government since all the refunding operations of the Government since all the refunding operations of the growing for the saying in the superior of the control of the control of the control of the saying in the superior of the control of the saying in the superior of the control of the saying in the superior of the present time.

ing transactions are believed to be without parallel in ing transactions are believed to be without parallel in financial history.

The public debt of England in January, 1793, smoonled to \$1,191,145,000. At that date began the great exponditures caused by the wars of the French Revelution and of Napoleon, extending from 1793 to 1816. Between these dates stock and annutities to the amount of \$3,881,000,000 were placed on the market at rates of interest varying from 3 to 5 per cent. The average rate of discount at which the stock was soil was 33 per cent, and the average rate of interest paid on the money actually related by the sale was 5.15 per cent.

After a long interval of peace the Irish families in 1847, and the Crimean War and Indian mating, from 1854 to 1856, caused another addition to the public debt. In the years 1847, 1855, and 4856, 3 per cent interest-hearing stock to the amount of \$170,000,000 was besued and solutata discount of 10.94 per cent, while the average rate of interest lead on the money raised by the sale was 3.4 per cent.

The three great French loans in 1870, 1871 and 1872, of nearly \$1,592,000,000, realized \$1,273,000,000 only. The first loan was at the rate of 3 per cent, and resilized to investors nearly 5 per cent, while the two subsequent and larger loans were sold at \$2,50 and \$4,50, which was shout equivalent to 6 per cent bonds at par.

VOLUME OF THE CURRENCY.

The Controller declares that "it is certain that it the National banking system had not existed, and United States notes had been issued in place of bank notes, the refunding operations here described and KNOX-STATISTICS OF THE BANKS-TREASURY the consequent large reduction of interest upon the credit of the Government, he says, and its ability to borrow, have been enhanced by placing its bonds in large amounts in the possession of nearly all the leading monetary institutions of every city and village in the country. The Controller believes that the debt can now be refunded into 312 per cents long before its anaturity.

Much space in the report is devoted to a narrative of the facts about the resumption of specie payments. The following paragraphs contain new suggestions:

Gestions:

On July 1, 1854, one bundred dollars in gold was worth 8238 in Treasury noise; on August 31, 1865, the day when the public debt was at its maximum, it was worth more then \$144; and on January 1, 1870, 8120; since which thus the Treasury and the National bank notes have gradually increased in value, until the beginning of the present year, when they coch reached the same purconsing power as gold com. This may be seen by the following table, which gives the value in cents of the standard gold dollar in legal-tender paper dollars on January 1 of the present year:

Year.	Cts.	Year.	CIs.	Year.	Cts.	Year.	Cis.
564	258.1	1848	112.7	1872	114.3	1876	.112.1
HILLS.	141.1	1869	. 1250.1	1874	115.7	1577	.105.8

1804. 288.11868 162.71872. 114.21876. 112.1
1905. 161.61870 161.873. 112.118718. 100.8
1806. 161.61870 161.81873. 110.01878. 100.0
18 has been generally supposed that upon the day of resumption the amedian of available carrency would be immediately increased by the addition to its volume of the country; but it is now evident that this expectation has not been realized. The Treasury owns mearly \$1.08.000,000 of gold coin and builting a large portion of which is a basis for the redemption of the Preagury notes outstanding, and \$50,000,000 of standard sever dodiers and substituty coinage, which cannot properly be included in the aggregate circulation. The adverage gold coin held by the National banks as a receive auring the three years ending January 1.1570, was about \$30,000.000. The coin in circulation monthe Pacific Coast, in the State of Fexus, and in the mountain districts of the country, amounting to, say \$40,000.000, as well as the subscidary coin out-tanding, amounting to \$30,000.000 and been continually in circulation previous to the present year Deducting these amounts from the tota, there would remain but \$120,000.000 of currency in excess of previous years. On this excess a large amount has undoubtedly near real atom previous to the present year Deducting these amounts from the tota, there would remain but \$120,000.000, and does not enter into circulation in any greater decrete than before resumption. The hoarders of coin and of little savings are a tunid class, who do not easily part with their treasure. The amount of coin and currency in actual circulation at the present time is therefore believed to be not greatly in excess of the average amount during the five preceding years.

It is manifest that at no time since the date of suspension so large an amount of currency has been needed for the legitimate purposes of business as during the present year. The barvesis have been annoted for almost the preceding for the whole to months preceding. It will also explain the present from the surface of iron an

effect to reduce the amount of paper money, if in excess of the wants of business, and send homeward for redemption the legal-tender and the National bank notes. the Government; and the accumulation of such for city officers because this would allow Mr. Dimou notes has a tendency to induce extravagant appropriations and expenditures by Congress. The law, as it man of the First Ward to fill the vacancy caused by Alnow stands, requires that the Secretary shall keep to derman Burnet's resignation. There are at present vacirculation the legal-tender notes, which is not practicable, and their accumulation by him will lead to con stant agitation of the subject in Congress and among the people, which discussions will encourage specula-

tion, and disturb the current of legitimate business.

Which the influx of specie it is important that such paper currency shall be in circulation as can be easily retired, if in excess. A currency is needed which will act automatically, and as a regulator, like the governor ; machinery, or the balance-wheel in the chronometer The best currency is that one which will most readily adapt uself to the needs of business, and its relative cost should not be taken into consideration; for the bes money is always the cheapest in the end. This princi-

The best currency is that one while most readily adapt inself to the needs of business, and its relative cost should not be taken into consideration; for the best money is always the cheapest in the end. This principe was acknowledged by those who reluctantly recommended and voted for the legislation which suthorized the issue of Treasily notes as a temporary messure; and a review of the debate in Congress, while that measure was pending before it, will show that its chief objection was acknowledged, both by those who favored and those who opposed its passage, to be, that the Government circulating note did not have the chief attributes of a perfect currency, and that its issue would tend to disturb values, and thus disarrange the commerce and business of the country.

Resumption has made the dollar of the same value at home and abroad. The refunding of the debt has placed file funds in the bands of such bolders as have declined to reinvest in the four per cents. The good harvests, the supment of grouper from the mines, and it importation of gold, whice still continues, will certainly make money abundant, and have aiready stimulated speculation to an unbeatthy degree, and will be likely to do so in the future. Not long hence, the species which has so long been hourded, or which has hitherto been used only in payment to the Government of daties on imports or in the purchase of forcian exchange, will be brought into general use. The effect of the present increasing and group centre resultandance which has no long been hourded, or which has hitherto been used dupin a group care of the present increasing and group centre resultandance which has brought appear to the Government of daties on imports or in the purchase of forcian exchange, will be brought into general use. The effect of the present increased in the market also a fleed of shares of him and the present of the continuous of the present increases in the market also a fleed of shares of him and the present of the present of him and the present of the prese

THE POLITICAL FIELD. .

CHANGES IN LOCAL AFFAIRS.

APPOINTMENTS BT MAYOR COOPER-DEMOCRATIC SCHEMES IN PROOKLYN-FLECTION RETURNS. The Mayor yesterday appointed John R. Voorhis as Police Commissioner in place of Mr. Merri-son, who resigned, Jacob M. Patterson, jr., was appointed Police Justice, and promptly confirmed by the Aldermen. The Brooklyn Democratic Aldermen are trying to get control of the new Board. Official election returns from Massachusetts and Wisconsin, and an analysis of the vote in Virginia, are appended.

TWO APPOINTMENTS BY THE MAYOR. JOHN R. VOORIIIS SUCCEEDS MR. MORRISON AS POLICE COMMISSIONER-JACOB M. PATTERSON,

JR., MADE A POLICE JUSTICE. The rumors about the retirement of Commissioner Morrison from the Police Board were confirmed yesterday by his sending his resignation to Mayor Cooper. John R. Voorhis was appointed by the Mayor to fill the vacancy. At the time the announcement of this was made, the Board of Aldermen was in session considering the provisional estimates, and the Mayor's chief clerk, John Tracy, came in with a message. It with drew the nomination of George B. Deane, jr., for Police Justice, to succeed George E. Kasmire, deceased, and nominated Jacob M. Patterson, jr., tor the place. The nomination was immediately confirmed by the unanimous vote of the lifteen Aldermen present. These two events following so close upon each other caused great surprise to the politicians, and were the reasons for almost endless speculations as to their bearing on local politics.

Mr. Patterson was Clerk of the Common Council and a close political friend of Governor-elect Cornell, and the fact of his being nominated by Mayor Cooper for an important office was regarded as an indication of a new phase in city politics. It was asserted by some politicians that the Mayor would to-lay send in the nomination of Mr. Morrison for Police Justice to succeed Henry Murray, withdrawing his prewious nomination of Charles H. Truax, and that Mr. Morrison would be confirmed by the combined vote of the Republican and Anti-Tanmany Aldermen. When inquiries were made of the Mayor he replied that the nomination of Mr. Patterson was the result of no understanding with the Kepublicans of any kind. Republican Aldermen and leaders, including Mr. Patterson, also denied that it had any boilitical significance known to them. Some persons and that the Mayor had nominated Mr. Patterson, knowing that he had considerable influence with Mr. Cornell, which the Magor thought might be used to aid nim if charges should be preferred against him. Others maintain that Mr. Morrison will be confirmed a Police Justice in return for the nomination of Mr. Patterson. Whatever may be the significance of the movement, it evidently troubled the Lammany Aldermen, who conferred with each other annually members of the Peard, and divide the patronage between them, but as the Mayor will not make himself a party to this scheme, and as he is not infinitely and the such a combination if it is believed that such a combination in 1868, and is a butcher by trade. He keepublican organization in 1868, In 1875 he was appointed Pension Agent, and also served as chairman of the Republican Central Committee, He resigned as Pension Agent, and also served as chairman of the Republican Central Committee, He resigned as Pension Agent, and also served as chairman of the Republican Central Committee, He resigned as Pension Agent, and also served as chairman of the Republican Central Committee, He was cleeted Clerk of the first session of the 2 parterson resurged. He was elected Clerk of the first session of the 2 party of the latty of the salary is \$8,000 per annum. Mr. Patterson was sworn in as point entire the party of the latty of the latty of the party of the latty o vious nomination of Charles H. Truax, and that Mr. Morrison would be confirmed by the combined vote

mittee. He resigned as Pension Agent to accept an appointment as Excise Commissioner, his co leagues being Morton and Murply. When Marphy Hed, Mr. Patterson resigned. He was elected Clerk of the Common Council by the Anti-Tammany and Republican Aldermen this year.

John R. Voorbis, the new Police Commissioner, is a builder by trade. He is an intimate friend of Andrew II, Green, to whom he is indebted for his appointment. He was, through Mr. Green's influence, made an Excise Commissioner by Mayor Havemeyer in 1873, and was appointed a Police Commissioner to succeed Ouver Charlick in 1874. While in the Board he was the bead of the Street-Cleaning Bureau. Sciency P Nichols succeeded Mr. Cleaning Bureau. Sidney P Nichols succeeded Mr.

Cleaning Bureau. Sidney P Nichols succeeded Mr. Voorhis.

Mr. Voorhis took possession of his office at Police Headquarters at noon. He came up with Mr. Morrison from the Mayor's office, and the two were joined by Commissioner Wheeler, who spoke long and earnestly with his retiring colleague and his successor. Mr. MacLean came laiter from his office to greet Mr. Voorhis, but did not stay long. At 2 o'clock Mr. Voorhis and Mr. Morrison went away together. Ioward evening the two Republican Commissioners and Mr. Voorhis met in the latter's office and were closeted for a long time together. Mr. Wheeler said later that the question of organization within the Board had not been discussed.

SCHEMES OF BROOKLYN ALDERMEN. The Democratic Aldermen in Brooklyn seet cancles in the First and Eighth Wards, and, counting Aldermen Smith, Petry, Dreyer and Powers as Democrats, that party has a majority of one. If Mr. Dimon should take his seat there would be a tie vote on all party questions. The Aldermon on Saturday adjourned as a Board of Canvassers until 1:30 p. m. vesterday, but at that time only the "straight" Republican members of the Board were present. The regular weekly meeting of the Board of Aldermen was to be held at 2 o'clock. When that hour arrived none of the Democratic mem-bers appeared. The Board of Canvassers toen adjourned nutil 2:30, the Republicans meanwhile waiting in an Aldermen's room, while the Democrats assembled in the office in the lower part of the City Hall. At 2:30 no quorum was present, and after waiting ten minutes the quorum was present, and after waiting ten minutes the Republicans adjourned until 1:30 p. m. hext Monday, or until haif an hour before the time when any special meeting might be called. A few minutes before 3 o'clock City Clerk Bishop was aircreted by Mayor Howell to call a special meeting of the Aldermen for 3 p. m. to-day.

It is calmed that Philip Casey, who was elected Alderman of the Tenth Ward at the recent election, is incligible on account of his having been a citizen only two years. The charter provides that an Alderman at the time of his election must have been a cluzen for three years, and it is asserted that Casey took out naturalization papers in the New-York Superior Court as late as 1877.

OFFICIAL VOTE OF MASSACHUSETTS. REPUBLICAN MAJORITIES RANGING FROM 1,881 TO 18,373-THE SMALLEST REPUBLICAN VOTE CAST

FOR GOVERNOR-ELECT LONG. The official vote of Massachusetts for Govrnor, Secretary and Auditor this month is given below,

lovernor l	in 1878:	
1879.	Governor.	
109,149 1) 9,989 1,645 108 243,612 13,602	Thomas Talbot (I B. F. Butler (B. D. J. G. Abbott (F & Alonzo A. Miner Scattering Total vote Rep. peurality Rep. majority	&G)105,43 L D.) 10,16 (P.) 1.91 256,23 25,29
1879.	Auditor.	
1,597 59 242,118 7,586	Chas. R. Ledd (R tDavis J King (i C. R. Frield (F. H J. H. Orng (P.) Scattering Total vote liep, plarality Ren. malorite	3. D.11-4,57 D.), 2.28 1.51 234,14 22,17
	1879.) 192.751) 192.751) 199.149) 9,980 1,945 1,945 1,945 1,841 1879. 129.024 1,111.438 1,597 59 242.118 7,586	122.751 Thomas Talbet 0

* Reflected, † On Butler Dem., Ghk., and Ind. tie ets. ‡ On Butler Dem., Fanculi Hall Dem., Chk., and Ind. tiekets. The paralities and majorities for the other Republican candidates were as follows:

Plurality. Maj.

Lieut.-Gorernor... Byron Weston... 21,348
Treasurer...... Charles Endicott. 11,509
Altorney-General *George Marston... 23,657

- Reclected. Mr. Weston and Mr. Marston had three other candidates against them, but Mr. Eudicott had only two. It will be seen that General Butler's vote was nearly as large as in 1878, while the other parties have generally lost. Mr. Long ran from 3.501 to 6,273 votes behind the other candidates on his ticket, and received the lowest vote cast for the Republican candidates. Albert C. Woodworth, the Butler, Greenback and Independent candidate for Lieutenant-Governor ran behind Butler 4 245 votes. Michael T. Donoboe, the candidate on all opposition tickets, except that of the Probibitionsks, for Secretary, led Butler by 2,289 votes, and David N. Skulling, the candidate on all the opposition lickets, for Treasurer, led him by 6,361 votes.

THE POPULAR VOTE IN VIRGINIA. MAJORITY OF 2,724 FOR THE READJUSTERS-THE WHITE MAJORITY FOR THE DEST-PAYERS ES-

TIMATED AT FROM 22,000 TO 24,000. The Richmond Dispatch has made an analysis of the full returns of the recent vote for Senators in that State, and has divided the vote as follows:

Republican, Dem Debt-Payers.... Total..... 21,900 123,346 145,246 This classification gives the Democrats a majority of

101.375 m a total of 145,317 (including 71 scattering votes that do not appear in the above table). The vote for the Readjuster candidates, it will be seen, was 2,724 larger than the Debt Payers' vote. Assuming that The Desputch is correct in estimating the colored Readjuster vote at one-third of the total, the white majority for the Debt-Payers would be 22,481, the vote being divided as follows: Democratte Debt-Payers, 62.851; Readjusters proper (white), 40,370; white majority for Debt-Payers. 22,481. It must not be forgotten, however, that the vote for the Democratic Debt-Payers undoubtedly includes some white Republican votes, and possibly some colored Republican votes in 24 out of the 39 Senatorial districts, and in these districts there is nothing to show how the Republican vote was divided. The table given above fixes the R-publican vote at 21,900. Last year the Republican vote was 27,217 for Congressmen, and in 1876 it was 95,558 for President. In preparing the table by which it arrives at the white majority for the Debt-Payers The Dispatch counts the entire Debt-Paying vote as being white. In the 11d and 11d Senate Districts the entire vote is counted for the Readjusters, with this explanation by The Dispatch: "It will be seen that we have given to the Readjusters the entire vote in the 11d and 11d Districts, because there was no regular Debt-Paying candidate in the fletd, though no doubt, ludging from the vote in the 18 th and 11vh Districts (the same reston), a large number of the voters are Debt-Payers. In fact, a paragraph which appears in our paper to-day shows that the Readjusters concede to us 929 votes in the 11d District." If these votes are transferred to the Debt-Payers, the "white majority" for the Debt-Payers would be increased to 24,339. colored Republican votes. The Dispatch's table

THE VOTE OF WISCONSIN.

Complete returns from Wisconsin show Resublican pluralities ranging between 21,836 and 28,061 and majoritles ranging between 9,120 and 14,512. The vote for Governor in 1879 and 1877 is given below:

itedlected. The pinculities and implorities for the other Republic

98,741, and Mr. Guenther the largest, 101,735 votes. Mr. Bingham received 563 votes, Mr. Warner 375 votes Mr. Gueuther 1,202, and Mr. Wilson 20 votes more than Governor Smith. The Republicans had not carried the State by a clear mejority since 1876, when President Hayes received 2.790 majority. In 1877 the Republican plurality was 8,273 for Governor, and in 1878 it was

TRADE-MARKS.

THE RECENT DECISION.

THE PRESIDENT TO ASK NEW LEGISLATION OF CON-GRESS-REGISTRATION TO BE CONTINUED AT IBY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE!

Washington, Nov. 24 .- The trade-mark decision of the Supreme Court has again been discussed by the Cabinet meeting, and the unanimous opinion is that the President should in his forthcoming message urge Congress to give this Important subject its serious consideration. The Attorney-General and Secretary Evarts will examine more

The Secretary of the Interior has issued a circular for the information of persons desiring to register their trade-marks to the effect that, under the recent decision of the Supreme Court, the Patent Office registration is ineffectual as a means of protection, but that the Department will, however, continue to register trade-marks for persons so desiring.

It was conceded at the time of the passage of the trade-mark law in 1876, during the closing hours of the first session of the XLtVth Congress, that it was defective. It was the subject of a conference between the two houses, but the report of the Conference Committee was disagreed to in the House, chiefly owing to the bitter opposition of Mr. Abram S. Hewitt. On the final passage of the bill in the Senate, Mr. Conkling said:

Senate, Mr. Conkling said;
It is so late in the session that I think it hardly worth while to ask another conference with the House, although it differs radically with the Senate touching this bill; but, as the House has left it somewhat better than no bill at all, after consulting with the members of the Juniciary Committee, I move that the Senate record from its vote disagreeing to the House amendments, and let the House have its way upon this bill.

The bill, it appears from the debates in both houses, was not satisfactory to any of the

houses, was not satisfactory to any of the members who figured in the discussion.

A DISCUSSION IN THIS CITY.

Representatives of a number of the firms using trade-marks assembled yesterday afternoon at a special meeting of the United States Trade-Mark Association, at No. 99 Nassau-st., to consider the effect of the recent trade-mark decision of Justice Miller, in the United States Supreme Court. The following firms were represented : Dixon Crucible Co., Pierre Lordlard & Co., Colgate & Co., Singer Sewing-Machine Co., Fisk, Clark Flagg, Glen Cove

& Co., E. Faber, J. Dwight & Co., and A. G. Myers. Orestes Cleveland, of the Dixon Cleveland, of the Dixon Crucible Co., presided. The common law, he said, afforded ample protection to manufacturers, and it was desirable that this fact should be known, as many imitators had now begun their work under the idea that now they could use any device or label A motion was offered suggesting the appointment of a committee of three to recommend to Congress such a law as would protect trade-marks unsuch a law as would protect trade-marks under existing treaties, and to recommend to State Legislatures the compulsory regritation of all trade-marks. Robert Duniap then offered a resolution directing that a committee of five be appointed to consider the effect of the recent decision of the United States Supreme Court in the matter of trade-marks and to report to the as-ociation. This was unanimously adopted. Mr. Cleveland and that the idea that the special sname gave protection to trade-marks was incorrect. The common law would fully protect a name. The meeting then adjourned, subject to the call of the chair.

The meeting fach adjourned, susject to the call of the canir.

In a later conversation Mr. Cleveland said that the two advantages gained by the net of Congress on the subject just declared unconstitutional, were: First, a manufacturer could resister a trad -mark which he proposed to use before actualty employing it, and be protected, while the common law would only protect after actual use; a -cond, the one central place of registration for trademarks was of great advantage.

The French merchants of this city have addressed a letter to the French Minister, at Washington, asking him to use his influence to cave Congress adopt a law to protect the rights of French citizens secured by the Treaty of 1869.

NAVY AND MARINE ORDERS. Washington, Nov. 24.-Paymaster Samuel

F. Brown is ordered to hold himself in readiness to join the Pownatan. Lieutenant Charles P. Shaw is detached from the Torpedo Station and placed on waiting orders. A Board, composed of Captures J. H. Merryman, J. A. Heuriques and G. W. Moore, U. S. R. M., has been convened in this city for the professional examination of officers of the Revenue Marine Service. The following officers are to appear before the Board : First-Lieuten ants J. B. Moore, H. T. Blake, J. H. Parker and M. L. Birndi, Alfred Weston, F. J. Simonds and W. F. Kilgore Third-Lieutenauts John Wyckoff, A. P. R. Hanks, George Delap, W. S. Rowland, John H. Little, John U. Ruodes

Delap, W. S. Rowland, John H. Little, John U. Rnodes, Charles H. McLelian, Wm. H. Cushing, T. G. F. Wadsworth and C. D. Danforth.

The following named vessels of the United States Revenue Marine will cruise during the Winter months as follows: Steamer Levi Woodbury from Robinstown to Rockfand, Mc; steamer Hugh McCulloch from Mount Desert to the mouth of Kennebec Kiver; steamer A. J. Dallas from West Quodey Head, Mc, to Cape Ann, Mass.; steamer Aibert Gallatin from Portsmouta, N. H., to Holmes's Hole, Mass.; steamer Samuel Dexter from Holmes's Hole, Mass.; through Long Island South to Whitestone Point, going both inside and omiside of Holmes's Hole, Mass., through Long Island Sourid to Whitestone Point, going both inside and omisde of Block Island; steamer U.S. Grant from Block Island along outside of Long Island, to the De'aware Breakwater; steamer Alex. R. Hamilton from Great Egg Harbor to Budy's Island, N. C.; steamer Toos. Emory from Baltimore, Md. to melude the whole of Chesspeake Bay; steamer Schuyer Colfax from Body's Island, N. C., to Georgetown, S. C. These vessels will remain out until the 1st of April bext.

ARMY ORDERS.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 24 .- By direction of the Secretary of War, a general Court Marrial is appointed to meet at Willett's Point, New-York harbor, on Novem ber 26, 1879, for the trial of Private Joseph Eustace Company A, battalion of engineers, and such other pe sons as may be brought before it. The following officers are detailed as members of the court t Captains A. M Miller and J. B. Quino, Corps of Engineers; First Lieu tenant J. C. Maliery, Corps. of Engineers; Second Lieutenants William L. Fisk and J. L. Lusk, Corps. of Engineers. Second Lieutenant G. McDerby. Corps of Englneers, is detailed as Judge Advocate of the Court. Second Lieutenant John Bigelow, jr., 10th Cavalry,

second discount of the Commanding General Department of West Point for assignment to duty at the Milliary Academy to relieve First Lieutemant Alexander Rodgers, 4th Cavary Lieutemant Rodgers, upon being relieved after the examinations of January maxt, will proceed to join his company.

The leave of absence granted First Lieutemant A. R. Egbert, 2d infantry, is extended ten months, with permission to go beyond sea.

PURPOSE OF THE PYRAMIDS.

THE LAST LECTURE BY MR. PROCTOR. PROOFS TO SUPPORT THE ASTRONOMICAL THEORY-HOW THE KINGS MAY HAVE BEEN INDUCED TO

The "Pyramids of Egypt" furnished the intersting theme of Richard A. Proctor's sixth and last ecture of the present series, which was delivered at Chickering Hall yesterday afternoon before a large audience. Mr. Proctor spoke rapidly, and his lecture was full of suggestive thought. He favored the theory that the pyramids were built for astroiomical observation.

THE LECTURE AND THE VIEWS.

The lecture yesterday afternoon was a popplar treatment of a subject that Mr. Proctor rendered interesting by the clearness with which he made his points and by the simplicity of his illustrations. The heories in regard to the purposes for which the pyramids were built were dwelt upon to begin with, and then the lecturer took up the question of the construc-tion of the great pyramid which was built by Cheops. The probable manner in which the points of the compass were obtained was explained, and the excellent facilities which the passages in the pyramid afforded to the astronomers of these days for watching the course and for marking the time of the planets and stars were made lear by careful explanations, and by the aid of the stereoscopic views. The speaker closed with a graceful quotation from Oliver Wendeli Holmes.

There is one theory that comes out clearly enough,

aid the lecturer, in speaking of the origin of the struclures; whatever may have been their object or ulti-mate use, no astronomer can study them without per-ceiving that they were built by astronomers, and in some degree for astronomers. These two points come out clearly enough, and the first is absolutely certain. None but astronomers could have given to them the perfection of astronomical form which they possess. It is well, in considering this subject, to lay down, as an astronomer would, the possible requirements for the study of that science before telescopes were known, keeping in sight the fact that in this case there was an unlimited supply of money, material and labor for carrying out the work. In the first place, stability would be required, even more so than at the present day, when the variations in telescopic results were cas-ily corrected by the logarithical tables. Then there ity corrected by the logarithical tables. Then there would be needed certain clearly-defined lines, along which the astronomer could look in particular directions at the heavenly boiles. The anaesa Experious, like a young student or instronomy, would no doubt select an angle of the simplest kind. They selected lattines 300 north, because that is one which by the hand of Expet has a desired characteristic, and 600 south. It appears they adopted both the stellar and the solar systems, because in that position ine point star would be one-third of the way overhead, that forming an equilateral triangle. There is clear evidence of the effort they made to get the true position. When they found that the centre of the great pyramid brought them near to the edge of the range of reeks upon which it is built they banked up the surface of the rock to make a foundation for the odifice.

DETERMINING THE POINTS OF THE COMPASS. The next point would be to determine north, south, east and west. This might be done by observing the shadow of the sun at midday; but the sun changes his height so slowly at noon that it is almost impossible to determine in this way when he is due south. There is evidence that the rock on which the pyramid was built was first levelled and then water poured on, in order to obtain the true astronomical level. Then they bored down into the soud rock along the line of either the pole star or the sun, and these lines were preserved as the building advanced. At the bottom was a pool of water which, when one of these bodies came into line, would reflect its rays up an inclined passage constructed for the purpose of viewing it. By this means it would be possible to see the polar star in the day time. Modern astronomers would take advantage of the fact that a reflected ray of light moves in the same vertical plane as a descending ray, whereas the solar system would not be available on certain occasions.

The secturer then described the means adopted by the builders for finding the true horizontal lines, and how they sought, as astronomers do not, principally to determine time. They must have wanted to know the southing of special stars, and the sun and moon and the relanets, and this in fact was what they began the structure for, as is shown by the proportion of passages directed to the south.

THE STEREOSCOPIC VIEWS. star or the sun, and these lines were preserved as the

THE STEREOSCOPIC VIEWS.

Mr. Proctor then showed, by means of the stereocoption, a series of views of the pyramids intended to prove his theory that they were erected upon an astronomical plan. He pointed out a number of remarkable coinci-dents in regard to various points connected with them. For instance, Alexandria was the spot chosen, he said, because it was the centre of the whole earth; and as to the objection that had the pyramids been intended for observations, a hill site would have been chosen, the lecturer held that, there being at that the no telescope, a more admirable spot than that vast plain could not possibly have been selected. He also drew attention to the coincidences found in the quantities of the building by Professor Piozzi Smith and

that vast plain could not possibly have been selected. He also drew attention to the coincidences found in the quantities of the building by Professor Piozzi Smith and others, the number of certain cubes in the base, which is exactly the same as there are days in the year, being an example. To show his indifference to the conclusions drawn from the concidences, Mr. Protor told a story of a professor who treated his plano in the came way, and enumerated the remarkable coincidences in numbers, which were as great in proportion as those found in the pyramids. By one of these coincidences the Christian dispensation was to end—by the end of the world or other means—in 1882. Now that the time was approaching, the upholders of the theory seemed disposed to put back the event torty or fifty years.

Another argument in favor of the presumption that the opyramids were intended as observatories, was that by them the two kings who erected them thought to be materially benefiled, or they would be have gone to so enormous an expense. They were taught by the astrologers of that day, that it was possible not only to read the stars, and to look into an individual's funre by these means, but also to rule the stars thomselves, which were the arbiters of destiny.

In support of this self h theory, continued Mr. Proctor, we have nothing to show that they were interested in science for science's sake. But it is a question whether we should not reject the selfish theory in favor of the one that they were built under Divine superintendence to excite admiration of His wonderful power. Now I have been charged with breathing this theory fippantly; but how are you to treat it seriously I Attempting to do so, let me say that are is a theory that gives a reason for glorifying God more than before, because He shows that He knows the proportions of His wonderful power. Now I have been charged with breathing this theory in favor of the only of the parameter of the Universe was able to fashion the pyramids, I cannot see. We know that the pyrami

AN EX-SHERIFF BADLY DECEIVED.

In the Yorkville Police Court vesterday George Sergeant Sommers, alias Thom, sou, and Charles Adler, colored, were arraigned on a charge of swindling F. M. Ciements, an ex-Sheriff of New-London, Conn., out of \$350. Mr. Clements saw in a New-York paper an advertisement which read: "For sale, regardless of cost, the well-known trotting mare 'Champlin Giri,' with a record of 2:30. Apply to groom Charles, at private stable, 217 East Thirnieth-st., between Second and Third-aves." Mr. Clements was met by the groom Charles, who summoned the owner of "Champlin, While Mr. Clements was engaged in examining the animai Thompson entered and asked the owner, who name is supposed to be J. Wanlen, what he would take for the horse. Whalen turned upon the inquirer with an indignant seewl and told him he would not sell the animal to him for a thou-and dollars, he had abused him the day before when he had had him on true. Whalen thereupon walked out of the stable saying he wished to have nothing further to do with Thompson. The latter then turned to Clements and s.id, "If you can purchase the horse for me for \$3501 will give you \$50 and your money." Mr. Genenis did buy the "Champlin Girl" for the sum named; but when he went in search of Mr. Thompson the latter could not be found until an officer from the Yorkville Court arrested him and the groom Charles. Whalen has not yet been discovered.

Thompson and Adler were remanded for a further hearing to-day. "Champlin Girl" is valued at \$50. name is supposed to be J. Waalen, what he would take

WILL OF A WEALTHY BRASS FOUNDER.

James McKenna, a brass founder of this city, died recently after having amassed a fortune of \$800,600. His will, which was flied for probate in the Surrogate's office yesterday, makes generous bequests to individuals and institutions. All of the testator's righ in the brass foundry, its apparatus and machinery, is garet McKeuna. Five nophews and nicces, the children of the brother William, receive \$20,000 cach. To Patof the brother William, receive \$20,000 cach. To Patrick Macaulay, the foreman of the foundry, \$500 tsglven;
to Simon Raiey and John Corbett, employés. \$500 cach.
A bequest of \$500 given in the will to another workman,
William Toblas, was revoked by the control and acade to
a bequest of \$500 already given to St. Paul's Roman
Catholic Church of Harl-in. To the Roman Catholic
Orphan Asylum is given \$1,000; to the Society for the
Protection of Destitute Roman Catholic Children,

\$1,000; to St. Pater's R. C. Church in B er brock. So to St. Andrew's R. C. Church in Dun et al., \$500 in st. Jerome's R. C. Church in Sob H even, \$500. The st of the estate in equally divided between the succellars brother and stater. The excentoraine William McK. nat., James R. Floyd and John Farrell.

PAUPER IMMIGRATION.

THE NEED OF PROHIBITORY LEGISLATION. ALARMING INCREASE IN THE ARRIVALS OF DE-FORMED, INSANE AND CRIMINAL IMMIGRANTS -HOW THE FOREIGN LOCAL AUTHORITIES DIS-POSE OF THEIR PAUPERS-SECRETARY EVARTS

IN FAVOR OF A NATIONAL LAW. For thirty years the United States was in great measure protected from the evils of immigration by the system of the Emigration Commission, and by the law which required owners or consignees of vessels to give a penal bond of \$300, or to pay for each alien passenger a head tax varying at different times from \$2 50 to \$1 50. The latter was generally practised as it was considered a lighter burden than giving bonds. But this law was declared unconstitutional by the Supreme Court of the United States. Hence vessels no longer pay the tax nor give the bonds. The vital interests of immigration are therefore left without any organized system of protection. The Emigration Commissioners have attempted in vain to secure, during the past three sessions of Congress, some proper legislation on the subject.

The result of the hesitation of Congress to protect the United States from an influx of convicts, paupers and lunaties from European countries, has ecome most noticeable during the past year, and the evil is growing so large that a more urgent effort will be made at the coming session of Con-

the evil is growing so large that a more urgent effort will be made at the coming session of Congress to secure the passage of the required law. Secretary Evarts has been officially communicated with by the Communistoners, and he concurs in their "opinion as to the cuaracter of this attempted abuse of hospitality which should be checked by proper lexislation." He promises to contribute assistance in any way which may be in his power.

The commissioners call attention to the increased number of adults and destitute children who from time to time are landed here from Italy, many of them being brought by padrones, and subjected to a species of servitude during a specified term, usually of four years. The following cases have occurred recently! On November 2 Giovanni Ancarola, who had previously lived in this country, landed at Castle Garden from the steamship Elysia, laving with him seven boys, natives of Italy, whose area range from ten to thirreen years. On November 6, Vito Mazio, a crapple, with his alleged wife and two children, were landed from the steamship Vateriand. Both of his hands were deformed, not a single finger being in a natural condition. One of his lower limbs was paralyzed and one foot was much shorter than the other. He could not stand upright, and was only able to move by crawing on bis mands and knees. This helpless fellow acknowledged that, with the aid of his cleest chied, he intended to support himself and his family by begging. As he had no passport the Commissioners felt satisfied that he had been brought here by a padrone. Muzio and family were returned to Italy. Theodore Meter, another deformed patper, who having become a public charge, was sent to the United States at the expense of the poor authorities of Barschwill, Switzerland.

On August 7, Secretary Evarts wrote to the Emigration Commissioners that he had been officially informed by the Charge of Affaires, at Berne, that the poor authorities of Barschwill, Switzerland.

On August 7, Secretary Evarts wrote to the Emigration Commis

actiand; Johann Frietz and Jacob Werferle, of the Canton Argan, deformed and pauper immigrants, arrived in New-York by the steamship Denmark, having been sent to take country at the expense of the local poor authorities. Antonio Farina, twelve years old, a deformed crisple, of the Province of Salerno, Italy, was sent out the steamship City of Richmond, in February, by the local authorities, his mother having paid his passage. He intended to make a living by begging. On October 7, Fasquale Pizani was examined at Castle Garden, and he was found to be one of the worst Italian cripples ever landed. He showed a contract made with his brother, by which his services were soid to Martint Damiani, a padrone, living at No. 143 Elizabeth-st. ever ianded. He showed a contract made with any brother, by which his services were sold to Martint Damiani, a padrone, living at No. 143 Elizabeth-st., for \$100 for two years. Pizani was "to be employed in any capacity Damiani might think proper, all his earnings to be paid daily to said Damiani." The latter was bound to feed, clothe and lodge is slave, and at the expiration of two years to give him one suit of clothes.

These are only a few of the most important of numerous cases of a similar nature. As Meier de-

These are only a few of the most important of numerous cases of a similar nature. As Meier declined to return to Switzerjand, and as the law now in force does not give the Commissioners power to compel him to do so, the board called the especial attention of Secretary Evarts to Section 3, of a proposed bill to be sent to Congress. This section declares it unlawful for any ship or vessel to permit the landing at any port of the United States any person guilty of any infamous crime or a unatic, or any person unable to support bim or herself, under the penalty of a fine of \$500; and further that any vessel bringing such persons as passengers shall any vessel bringing such persons as passengers shall be obliged to return them to the port of the place from which he or she may have been brought. Secretary Evarts promises his cooperation, and the Commissioners will present the bill at the coming session of Congress and urge its passage.

IN DEFIANCE OF AN INJUNCTION.

CONTINUING WORK ON THE BROOKLYN ELEVATED ROAD IN SPITE OF LEGAL PAPERS.

An injunction was obtained in Brooklyn ast Thursday by A. G. Jennings, proprietor of the N ingham Lace Works, at Park-ave, and Hall-st., restraining the Brooklyn Elevat d Railway Company from laying foundations for its road in front of his property. Two foundation blocks had been laid when the injunction, which is returnable next Saturday, was granted, and two other excavations had been made. Evidently fearing an injunction, the foreman of the work remained absent, and his workmen proceeded to place another granite block in position. Mr. Jennings then called out a number of men from his factory and filled up the fourth hole. This caused the foreman to return, and the work at that point ceased. Considerable diffifourth hole. This caused the foreman to return, and the work at that point ceased. Considerable difficulty was had in serving Mr. Bruft president of the company, with the Injunction papers. At midnight on Thursday the company's workmen return a all completes the mying of the two foundation blocks, and on Saturday excavations were made on the opposite side of the street and four foundations were placed loosely in them. Mr. Jennings claims that the injunction covered both sides of Prikave, and that the company has violated it and is in contempt of court. He objects to the construction of the road on the ground that his property extends to the inhibit of the street, and claims that the company has interfered with the entrance to his factors, and that the road will shit off light from his windows as well as in terfere with the running of the machinery in the factory. The work in Park-ave, was carried on throughout Sinday, and yesterday about sixty men were at work between Washington and Waverry-aves.

The General Term of the Supreme Court, Second District, yesterday ordered the matter of the Krinss Counity Elevated Railway to be argued a second time before the next General Term, on the second Monday in December. Commissioners appointed by the General Term several months ago confirmed the routes of the company as laid down by a commission appointed by Mayor Howell, Tager report was confirmed by Judges Dykman and Gilbert, Judge Barhard dissenting. Jinge Gilbert, however, was in Europe at the time the decision was announced, and the Court of Appeals decided that the matter back for reargument.

CHARGES AGAINST RECEIVERS.

VIEWS OF LEHIGH AND WILKESBARRE OFFICERS ON A PHILADELPHIA SUIT.

In a suit in the United States Circuit Court at Philadelphia, charges of mismanagement have been preferred against the receivers of the Lehigh and Wilkesbarre Coal Company. The admistrators of the estate of John B. McCreery claim that the receivers have granted to the president of the company. Charles have granted to the president of the company. Charles Parrish, of Wikesbarre, and to E. B. Leiscuring, of Manch Chunk, the entire business of mining the company's coal, from which they have realized laise profits. The receivers are required to show cause why they should not give bonds for \$300,000.

At the office of the company in this city this suit is treated lightly. The contracts under which the company's coal is now unined are identical with these inforce at the time of its failure. They have been approved by the court which appointed the present re-

force at the time of its failure. They have been ap-proved by the court which appointed the presente-civers. John E. McCreery, woose son is said to be the author of the suit, appeared personnily before the ma-ter and urged the adoption of the present contract sys-tem.

ter and dried the term of the capital stock of the company, \$10,000,000, is owned by the Central Railroad of New-Jersy. Of the remainder, Mr. Parrish owns nearly \$1,000,000, and the McGreery estate less than \$100,000. The estate, nowever, is said to e-ntrol a large amount of the company's neads.

TESTIMONY FOR THE MERRILL WILL.

The Surrogate listened, yesterday, to the last testimony that will be given in the protracted Mer-rill will contest before March 3, 1880, to which time the case has now been adjourned. Some witnesses for the contestant had testified to the singular conduct of Mrs. Merrili in a suit which Mrs. Ann Kelly, a washer given to his brother, William McKenna, who was his woman of Saratoga, had brought against her for a was partner. A gift of \$25,000 is made to his sister, Marbillo (\$5. Mrs. Merrill had refused to pay it because w man of Saintoga, had brought against her for a wash she claimed that a haudkerchief was missing. Mrs.